

REMARKS

Claims 1, 6, 9, 10, 15, 18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by *Zenda* (U.S. 5,559,525). Applicant traverses this rejection on the grounds that this reference is defective in supporting a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

Independent claims 1, 10 and 21 include:

Claim 1: A computer system comprising:

- a chipset including a bus-IO controller, a memory controller and a first video controller;
- a second video controller coupled to the chipset;
- at least one display device coupled to the video controllers;
- a switching device configured to receive analog and digital signals from the video controllers at respective inputs and to provide the signals to a compatible display device;
- the switching device being coupled to a respective connector for each display device; and
- wherein the chipset includes an AGP port, and wherein the second video controller is configured to provide a compatible signal to the switching device using the AGP port.

Claim 10: A computer system comprising:

- a chipset including a bus-I/O controller, a memory controller and a first video controller;
- an interface coupled to the chipset and configured to receive a second video controller;

at least one display device coupled to the video controllers;
a switching device coupled to receive analog and digital signals from the video controllers at respective inputs and to provide the signals to a compatible device;
the switching device being coupled to a respective connector for each display device; and
wherein the chipset includes an AGP port, and wherein the AGP port is configured to receive a compatible signal from the second video controller.

Claim 21: A method of providing a video signal to a display device in a scalable platform comprising:

providing a first video controller integrated into a chipset including a bus-I/O controller, a memory controller and a first video controller;
providing a second video controller coupled to the chipset;
providing at least one display device coupled to the video controllers;
configuring a switching device to receive analog and digital signals at respective inputs from the video controllers and to provide each of the signals to a compatible display device; and
wherein the chipset includes an AGP port and wherein the second video controller is configured to provide a compatible signal to the switching device using the AGP port.

The PTO provides in MPEP § 2131..."To anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim...". Therefore, to sustain this rejection the *Zenda* patent must contain all of the claimed elements of claims 1, 10 and 21. However, the claimed computer system and method are not shown or taught in the *Zenda* patent except for the chipset using an AGP port. Therefore, the rejection is unsupported by the art and should be withdrawn.

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. Of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, contained in the ...claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The reference does not teach every element of the claims. Therefore, claims 1, 10 and 21 and the claims dependent thereon are submitted to be allowable.

Claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Zenda* (U.S. 5,559,525) in view of *Behrbaum et al.* (U.S. 6,326,973). Applicant traverses these rejections on the grounds that these references are defective in establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

As the PTO recognizes in MPEP § 2142:

...The Examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness. If the Examiner does not produce a *prima facie* case, the Applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness.....the Examiner must step backward in time and into the shoes worn by the hypothetical 'person of ordinary skill in the art' when the invention was unknown and just before it was made....The Examiner must put aside knowledge of the Applicant's disclosure, refrain from using hindsight, and consider the subject matter claimed 'as a whole.'"

The references fail to disclose or suggest the unique combination of a chipset including a bus-IO controller, a memory controller and a first video controller; a second video controller coupled to the chipset; at least one display device coupled to the video controllers; a switching device configured to receive analog and digital signals from the video controllers at respective inputs and to provide the signals to a compatible display device; the switching device being coupled to a respective connector for each display

device; and wherein the chipset includes an AGP port, and wherein the second video controller is configured to provide a compatible signal to the switching device using the AGP port.

Therefore, there is simply no basis in the art for combining the references to support a 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection because neither the *Zenda* nor *Behrbaum et al.* patents teach or even suggest the desirability of the combination. Moreover, neither patent provides any incentive or motivation supporting the desirability of the combination.

The MPEP §2143.01 provides:

The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Therefore, the Examiner's combination arises solely from hindsight based on the invention without any showing of suggestion, incentive or motivation in either reference for the combination.

Thus, the Examiner's burden of factually supporting a *prima facie* case of obviousness has clearly not been met.

The Federal Circuit has, on many occasions, held that was no basis for combining references to support a 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection. For example, in *In re Geiger*, the court stated in holding that the PTO "failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness":

Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion or incentive supporting the combination. *ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Monteffiore Hospital*, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

The Federal Circuit has also repeatedly warned against using the applicant's disclosure as a blueprint to reconstruct the claimed invention out of isolated teachings in the prior art. See, e.g., *Grain Processing Corp. v. American Maize-Products*, 840 F.2d 902, 907, 5 USPQ2d 1798, 1792 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

More recently, the Federal Circuit found motivation absent in *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 47 USPQ2d 1453 (Fed. Cir. 1998). In this case, the court concluded that the board had "reversibly erred in determining that one of [ordinary] skill in the art would have been motivated to combine these references in a manner that rendered the claimed invention [to have been] obvious." The court noted that to "prevent the use of hindsight based on the invention to defeat patentability of the invention, this court requires the examiner to show a motivation to combine the references that create the case of obviousness." The court further noted that there were three possible sources for such motivation, namely "(1) the nature of the problem to be solved; (2) the teachings of the prior art; and (3) the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art." Here, according to the court, the board had relied simply upon "the high level of skill in the art to provide the necessary motivation," without explaining what specific understanding or technological principle within the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art would have suggested the combination. Notably, the court wrote: "If such a rote invocation could suffice to supply a motivation to combine, the more sophisticated scientific fields would rarely, if ever, experience a patentable technical advance."

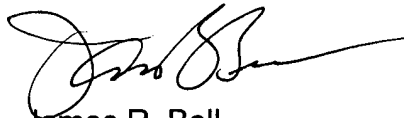
Therefore, independent claims 1, 10 and 21 and the claims dependent therefrom are submitted to be allowable.

PATENT

Docket: 16356.573 (DC-02636)
Customer No. 000027683

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1, 6, 9-10, 15, 18 and 21 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, an early Notice of Allowance is courteously solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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A-160434_1.DOC

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